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BAHAMAS ALLOW 17 RAIDERS TO GO

Cuban Exiles in Miami Tell Them to Join 2d Boat

NASSAU, The Bahamas, April 4 (AP)—Seventeen men who sailed forth to attack Cuba but wound up in a Nassau jail left here today in their 35-foot motorboat with a United States Coast Guard amphibious plane trailing them.

"Death to Fidel; we are going on," said Evelio Duque, commander of the little band captured last Sunday by British Royal Marines at Norman Key in the Bahamas.

The men still had their 20-millimeter cannon, seven rifles and two machine carbines, but British authorities kept the ammunition.

The rebels had been charged with possessing firearms without license, but the charges were dropped today.

Hans Tanner, of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, who said he represented Alexander Rorke Jr., New York free-lance television reporter who owns the Violin III, expressed belief that the craft would be seized by United States authorities in Miami.

"Mr. Rorke gave permission for the boat to be used solely for the purpose of taking people into and out of Cuba," Mr. Tanner said.

"When we learned it was being armed at Naples, Fla., Mr. Rorke gave orders to the contrary. But it was armed anyway."

An official of the Cuban anti-Communist Army of Escambray, Marcelino Garcia, denied in Miami that the boat had been armed in Naples.

Rendezvous Is Ordered

MIAMI, Fla., April 4 (AP)—Cuban underground sources in Miami said they made contact with the Violin III by radio tonight and ordered the craft to alter course, rendezvous with another motorboat and resume an interrupted mission against Fidel Castro.

The underground sources, working with raid sponsors, said the plan called for the Violin III to swing southward off her Nassau-to-Miami course in darkness at 8:30 P.M., Eastern Standard Time and join the sister craft, the Omega I. Ammunition was to be transferred from the Omega I to replace some confiscated by the British when they captured the Violin III.

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4 — Senator Kenneth B. Keating proposed today a fourteen-step program of economic sanctions designed to complete the isolation of Cuba and force the withdrawal of Soviet troops and weapons from the island.

In a speech on the Senate floor, the New York Republican acknowledged that it would not be easy to implement his proposals since they would require full cooperation by the members of the Organization of American States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Nevertheless, Senator Keating contended, the Soviet Union is not going to remove its forces and weapons from Cuba "merely because we have asked that they do so."

The first five steps he proposed today involved the other American republics. They were:

1. The formation of O.A.S. inspection teams to monitor and inspect all ships and planes arriving in Latin-American countries from Cuba.
2. A progressive curtailment of flights and passenger steamship routing between Cuba and other Latin-American countries.
3. A complete trade boycott between Cuba and other Latin-American countries, comparable to that between the United States and Cuba.
4. Denial of Latin-American cargoes and fueling facilities to planes and ships trading with Cuba.
5. The withholding of United States aid to Latin-American countries that furnish or strengthen the links between Cuba and the rest of the hemisphere through diplomatic relations and air and sea connections.

These steps would be the "lesser part" of his program, Senator Keating said, because "the real menace" is not Premier Castro but the Soviet Union, and the principal objective "is not merely to contain Castro but to effect the removal of Soviet troops and weapons.

Economic Steps Proposed

Since this would require the cooperation of NATO and the entire non-Communist world, he proposed these seven economic measures:

1. Forbidding United States cargoes, Government and private, to be carried by ships or shipping lines that have supplied Cuba since January, 1963.
2. Insuring that United States shipping facilities and cargoes anywhere in the world are not available for ships or shipping lines that have engaged in trade with Cuba.
3. Initiating NATO regulations forbidding ships of the alliance to carry cargoes to Cuba.

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3. Initiating NATO regulations forbidding ships of the alliance to carry cargoes to Cuba.
4. Initiating NATO action to insure that no NATO cargoes will be available to ships supplying Cuba.
5. Denial of United States economic aid to any nation trading with Cuba, or providing ships or fueling facilities for Cuban trade.
6. The cut-off by NATO nations of sales to the entire Soviet bloc of all goods except food and medicine, that the bloc now supplies to Cuba.
7. Further [but unspecified] restrictions on NATO and the institution, "where possible," of a "complete free world boycott on trade with the Soviet bloc."